## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6434.

MORNING EDITION-THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1854.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN WASBINGTON.

THE SENATE AND THE GADSDEN TREATY.

Facts Relating to Cuban Outrages TRANSMITTED TO THE HOUSE.

DEBATE ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

Result of the Rhode Island Election.

Miscellancous Items--- Harket Reports, &c., &c., &c.

The Latest from Washington.

PROGRESS OF THE SENATE ON THE GADSDEN TREATY CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO SPANISH OUTBAGES ON AMERICANS IN CUBA-THE ADMINISTRATION VS. THE HERALD, ETC.

Washington, April 5, 1854.

The discussion on the Gadsden treaty was continued in executive session to day, several Senators speaking. It is not probable the treaty will be ratified unless greatly amended. A large number of Senators desire a natural boundary between the United States and Mexico—such a true as cannot lead to any future misunderstanding, and also a port on the Gulf of California. Others go further, and insist upon the acquisition of the Peninsula of Lower California. Unless the first mentioned amendment with regard to the natural boundary is made, the treaty will be rejected, and the chances are that it cannot be licked into such shape as will command the necessary two-thirds vote. The President and kitchen cabinet are busily

angaged, together with General Almonte's friends, in trying to lobby it through as sent to the Senate.

The supplemental Cuban correspondence was sent to the House to-day by the President, but was not opened accuments are very voluminous, covering about a thousand pages, and extending over a period of some ten years. The message of the President accompanying the correspondence simply refers to it as a report of the Secretary of State in reply to the House resolution of the 10th of March. The Secretary of State promises to send n additional documents as soon as they can be copied. The principal case given is that of the Crescent City and Purser Smith, and it appears Mr. Conkling, Mr. Fill more's Minister to Mexico, on his way to that country, rances that Purser Smith and Mr. Davenport, captain of the Orescent City, would be instantly removed. The spirited conduct of George Law, it will be remembered, prevented this craven assurance from being carried out in the case of Smith. All the cases of imprisoned eamen are given, including the marine sailors; and also the various detentions of our mail steamers, &c. The correspondence does not bring forward any cases not before made public by the HERALD; but it is the first of-icial notice which has been taken on nearly all of them up to this time. In the aggregate, it makes out a series of the most aggravated outrages on the part of the Cuban ficials, and displays a determined and continued hostil-

ty towards our citizens.

The Committee of Foreign Affairs has not yet done nything beyond talking over the Black Warrior affair, out it is believed that the documents will enable them to

ompiain bitterly that the President and Confidence of the New York Herald. Nearly all the policy of the administration, they say, seems to the policy of the administration to report charges made e shaped with a view of trying to rebut charges made gainst them by the HERALD. Thus, all that was necesary to make the Nebraska bill an administration mea-ary was for the Herald to accuse General Pierce o sing a free soiler, and he at once declared himself a

## THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1854. Mr. Baught, (dem.) of Ind., appeared in his seat for the

Mr. Perrir. (dem.) of Ind., reported a bill supplemen ary to the act confirming private land claims in Missouri, nd the same was taken up and passed.

Several petitions and reports were presented.

RAILROAD IN MISSOURI.

Mr. General (whig) of Mo., introduced a bill to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Missouri, by a rank of a portion of public lands.

RANKRUPTS ASSETS.

Mr. TROMPSON, (whig) of Ky., introduced a bill to uthorize the recovery of the assets of bankrupts, when he same have been concealed, or not specified in the chedule filed by them.

EXECUTIVE PERSON.

The Senate, at twenty minutes past 12, went into exemitive session.

At a quarter past three o'clock the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. Washington, April 5, 1854.

BENNETT'S LAND BILL. The further consideration of Bennett's Land bill was

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THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. RICHMOND.

On the motion of Mr. Seward, (dem.) of Ga., it was reolved that the President be requested to furnish the lonse with copies of all the correspondence between the inited States Charge d'Affaires at Vienna and the State separtment relative to the arrest of the Rev. Mr. Richmond; and also with regard to the rejection of the exuator of the consulate at Trieste.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on THE GINERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CHARDLER, (whig) of Pa., declared his opposition to the Nebraska-Kanesa bill. He thought the opponents of hat measure were absolved from all necessity of discussion of slavery in connection with the proposance. Negro-namis, or negro-phobla, or certain sentiments or degrees frentiments, have necessarily nothing to do with the sue on this bill. It was a question of contract, honor and faith, of white men with white men. Whatever benets have been conferred or injuries inflicted on negroes, longress never made a contract with them, nor made a compromise to which negroes were directly a party. The uestion was, shall the compromise of 1820 be maintained riclated? The same spirit which rendered necessary he compromises of 1820 and 1850 is yet in existence, and the same motives will give that spirit constant actification of the compromises of the constitution remain. It is ifficult to get at them. They cannot be reached by simile legislative enactment. The act of 1820 was, and is, the maintained, a compromise, and he boldly denied that here was even a word or an intention during the session of 1850, when the compromise measures were passed, aggrestive that the latter were designed to repeal the tissouri economic compromise.

Mr. Chanders resumed—The principle of the compromise of 1820 cannot by positive law be deprived of its inding force, without an outrage on public sentiment and the confidence reposed in Congressional faith. Nereska has not yet shown signs of life.

the Whole on the State of the Union, but preferred the one from the Senate. He gave the measure his support, because it asserted the principle of self-government. He wished to have this recognized by the national legislature, to form a precedent, and be referred to in all time to come whenever sectional difficulty shall arise. He argued the following points.—First, the bill does not propose to repeal the compromise of 1820, but does repeal the Missouri restriction of 1820; second, the eighth section of the act of March 6, 1820, was not a compromise measure, because it wanted the essential efement of mutual concession; third, the Missouri restriction is unconstitutional and void; and fourth, in order to bolster it up, it has been confounded with the act of 1821, and the name of Clay drawn in to give it strength and influence. In conclusion, he said the friends of the bill should not be intimidated by abolition outeries, but should look to the people for a just appreciation of their conduct.

Mr. NICHOLS, (dem.) of Ohio, said in his speech he should never vote for this nor any other Nebraska bill which contains a proviso to repeal the Missouri compromise or contains the Chayton amendment. He entered into a historical view of the compromise to support his position, and declared he was opposed to the bill, in addition to the reasons offered, because it agitates the slavery question which the compromise measures of 1850 settled as a finality, and which he was pledged to sustain.

Mr. Washinuna, (whig) of Ill., opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and replied to the arguments which had been advanced in support of the Nebraska bill. He stood on the same platform with Mr. Webstermers to vote to extend the area of slavery. If he had been in Congress when the compromise measures were passed he should have proposed the Wilmot proviso for the Nebraska bills.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, April 6—2 A. M.
The returns thus far received for Governor foot up as

from 200 to 1,000. If the towns to hear from come in as last year, the whigs will have both branches of the General Assembly. Hoppin is elected governor by the people.

The rest of the ticket will be elected by the General

Result of the Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 5, 1854.

The entire vote for Governor is about 61,000, of wffich Ingham, dem., has about 28,000 Dutton, whig, about 19,500 Chapman, temperance, about 10,800 Chapman, temperance, about 2,700—Making the majority against Ingham about 5,000 Ingles year Seymour's majority was 1,208 The Senate will stand—whigs, 17; democrats, 44.

The Houss—whigs and free soilers, 132; democrats, 94.

The whigs elected Sheriffs in New Harven, Fairfield, New London, Litchfield and Windham counties, and the democrats in Hartford, Tolland and Middlesex.

The Maine Law again Defeated in Penn-

The Maine Law again Defeated in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, April 5, 1854.

The House to-day took up the Senate Prohibitory Liquor bill, which led to an animated discussion.

Various motions were made to postpone it until tomorrow, (Friday) and indefinitely, but they were all voted down.

The question being taken on the bill, if was defeated. Yeas 37, nays 61.

The operation of this bill was dependent upon a vote of the people before it could be enacted into a law.

From the West.

From the West.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION ON THE MISSISSIPPI—RAILROAD OPENING.

CINCINNATI, April 5, 1854.

The steemer Ohio ran into the steamer W. B. Clifton, on the Mississippi, near Cairo, yesterday, and the latter sunk to her hurricane dock. Her passengers and crew were all saved. The Clifton was bound from Louisville for New Orleans with a full freight.

The opening of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to Aurora was collaborated pastarday. Twelve hundred invited guests left here on three trains, and partock of a grand banquet at Aurors.

Large Fire at Paterson, N. J.

PAIRSON, N. J., April 5, 1854.

A fire broke out in this place about one o'clock this morning, which consumed the large factory knewn as the Star Mill, with its entire contents of machinery, tools, &c. The building was occupied by the following persons.

—The Machinist's Association, machine shop; E. R. Young, cotton mill; Holden & Drew, machine shop; John Ryle, silk factory. Three adjoining dwelling houses were partially consumed. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, on which there was insurance to the amount of about \$25,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Earthquake at St. Jago de Cuba.

The scheoner Orion, from St. Jago, reports that on the night of March 17 severe shocks of earthquake were felt at that place, violently shaking the buildings and the shipping in the harbor.

Another Vessel Detained by the Ice.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1854.
The ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool, arrived to-day, reports being four days in the ice, receiving some damage to her hull. She spoke, March 19, the steamship Nashwille from New York for Have.

BRITISH SCHOONER MORNING STAR ASHORE.

NORFOLK, March 4, 1854.

The British schooner Morning Star, from Halifax, N. S., bound to Richmond with a cargo of fish, is ashore on Currituck beach. It is thought, upon being lightened, she may be got off.

BALTIMORE, April 5, 1854.
Captain Dennis, of the ship St. Louis, arrived at No Orleans from New York, was recently assaulted and svere-ly injured by a gang of ship runners.

Markets.

New ORIZANS, April 4, 1354.

Our cotton market is firm and active. Middling is quoted at 9½c. Flour is held at 36 for Ohio. Wester mixed corn is at 56c. a 58c. A limited business in pork at unchanged raices; mess \$12 50. An active business in coffec, the sales to-day comprising 10,000 bags, at 9½c. a 10½c. The stock on hand is 75,000 bags. Sterling exchange is at \$3½c. premium.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of a House These Braghary in the First Dr. Gers.—On Tuesday evening the dwelling house No. 105 West Fifteenth street, occupied by Mr. Robert M. Hartley, was entered by a young German, calling himself Louis Gaylord, with a false key, and an attempt was made to steal articles valued at upwards of \$100 by forcing open a bureau drawer. It appears that Mrs. Hartley came up stairs to her bedroom, when she was surprised by finding the accused in her room, without shoes, evidently for the purpose of not making a noise. He had when discovered broken open the drawers of the bureau, and was then in search of jewelry, &c On the appreach of Mrs. Hartley's son hearing the alarm pursued the thief, and caused his arrest. Officer Miller, of the Sixteenth ward, took the burglar into custody, and Justice Clarke on the evidence committed him to prison for trial.

An Assault with Intent to Kill.—Officer Theman, of the Eighteenth ward, yesterday arrested a young man of desperate character, named Patric Horan, on the complaint of Thomas Noddy, of No. 182 East Seventeenth street, who charges that he was violently assaulted by Horan, who struck him on the head with a glass tumbler, inflicting a very dangerous wound, with an intent, as Noddy asserts, of taking his life. In addition to this complaint, Horan was also committed, charged with stabbing John Reed with a knife, in July last, inflicting a dangerous wound. Justice Clarke, before whom the accused was taken, required him to find ball in the sum of \$1.500, in default of which he was sent to prison.

Ngoirett of a Dardest—Officer Rue, of the lower police, yesterday arrested Louis Phaler, a druggist, in Centre street, charged with selling, on the 2d inst., to Frederick Wagner, a liquid medicine usually denominated "poison," which is requisite by law in the sale of such medicine. In consequence of the neglect of said druggist in not labelling the bottle, some of the poison was administered to a child, thus placing its life in imminent danger. Justice Oabor

Departure of United States Troops for California.

In obedience to the orders of the War Department, two companies of the Third Regiment of Artillery sailed yesterday for Aspinwall, en route for California, in the steamer Illinois. The companies are B and L, of the Third Regiment, and most of the men are the same who sailed in the steamer San Francisco a few works are sailed in the steamer San Francisco a few weeks ago, whose appalling fate is known to all. Company L yester-day left Bedloe's Island, where they have been stationed since their return from the wreck of the San Francisco, Lieut. Ayres commands the latter, and Lieut. Day commands Company L. From Governor's Island the two companies were shipped on board a small towboat, and at 10 o'clock sailed alongside the steamer Illinois, at the foot of Warren street. In a short time the soldiers were transferred on board the steamer, where they met crowds of friends and relatives, who were waiting to see them off. Brevet Lieut. Col. George Norman goes out chief in command of these companies, in place of Col-Gates, who had command on the steamer San Francisco, chief in command of these companies, in place of ColGates, who had command on the steamer San Francisco,
and who has since relinquished the charge of the Third
Regiment, in consequence of the unhappy circumstances
growing out of the wreck of that steamer. These two
companies numbered 172 men, which hereafter is the
highest number which is to be crowded on board
any one steamer, according to the resolution of
the Secretary of War. These soliders are bound
for Penicia, California, at which place barracks are
erected, though not an appointed post. The officers of
these companies are, besides Col. Norman, Commander,
Licut. Ayres, Licut. Rellog, Licut. Day, and Surgeons
Peter G. S. Ten Brocek; and Robert MoMurray. The
remainder of the 3d Regiment will soon follow their companions to the land of gold, as before published in the
Heraid. Companies D, G, I, and K will sail, via Panama,
on the 20th inst., under command of Licut.-Col. Burk.
Companies A and H, in a few days, take the land route
via Fort Leavenworth, Mo. Major Reynolds has command
of Company A, in place of the unfortunate Major Taylor,
who was lost in the wreck of the San Francisco. The
men will take with them as few encumbrances as possible; clothing just sufficient for use on the voyage, and
four married women are allowed to each company. The
happropriation made by Congress some time since for the
sufferers by the San Francisco calamity, was resolved into
the form of eight months pay and allowances to each
man; but up to the time of starting such payment has
not been made. They will not receive the appropriation
until their arrival in California. Some of the poor fellows lost every stitch and parment, and are compelled to
await the arrival at their place of destination for a replenishment of their impoverished wardrobes.

Important from Laredo.
TRAIN ATTACKED AND ROBBED—CITIZENS KILLED—PUBLIC MEETING—VOLUNTRERS CALLED OUT.
An extra from the San Antonio (Texas) Ledger of

TRAIN ATTACKED AND ROBBED—CITIZENS KILLED—PUBLIC MEETING—VOLUNTERES CALLED OUT.

An extra from the San Antonio (Texas) Ledger of the 20th ultimo says:—
From Mr. Womble, government express rider, who arrived here on Sunday evening from Laredo, we learn that on the 9th a party of Lipans attacked a train of Mexican carts loaded with goods for Hon. H. P. Bee, within three miles of Laredo, killing one man and carrying off a portion of the goods. Their evident object was plunder, as they told the Mexicans to run, which they all did, except the one who was shot, who went for his gun, which was in his cart. To prevent his shooting an Indian shot an arrow into him. The Mexicans who fied soon reached Laredo, when a company of citizens were speedily assembled and on the way to the scene of attack, which prevented the Indians from carrying off many of the goods. They broke open a number of bottles of pepper sauce, catsup, &c., but not knowing the use of these articles, they threw it over the oxen. Bottlee of red ink were also opened and left. They marked a number of lobster and salmon cans, but did not succeed in getting at the contents. They made sure, however, of a number of bottles of excellent Jamaica rum. Lieutenant Wetter, who had just come in from a long scout, went in pursuit and followed the Indians about fifty-five miles, when they reached the mountains. In their flight the Indians dropped their guns, blankets, and some of the articles they had stolen.

Another party, supposed to be Lipans, came within six hundred yands of the tewn of Laredo on the 12th, killed one horse and drove off twenty head. Several Mexicans who were out herding cattle, are missing, and it is feared they have either been killed or captured. The rancheros from above and below are coming into Laredo for protection. Nearly all the military from Forts Melatosh and Ewell were out in pursuit. No intelligence had been received from them at the time the express left Laredo, which was on the 13th.

In a postscript to a letter from a highly respectab

News from Texas. From the San Antonio Ledger we cop

On Saturday last Major Reiger, the indefatigable Asajstant Quartermaster, in charge of the San Antonio depot, despatched a well appointed train of twenty eight
wagons, with stores, provisions and forage, for Captain
Granger's company, K, 1st infantry, which has been ordered to take position from one hundred to one hundred
and fifty miles above Fort Clark, on the El Paro road.
The commanding officer, in making the selection, is to be
governed by a due regard to a good encampment, an
abundance of water, grass and wood. The commanding
officer at Fort Duncan has orders to despatch a company
of the lat hufantry, tationed there, as soon as transportation can be furnished from Corpus Christi, to take position from two hundred to two hundred and fifty miles
above Fort Clark, on the El Paso road. In the selection
of the encampment the commanding officer is to be
governed by the same considerations as in the first instance. These companies will be supplied with rations
for one hundred and thirty days. Major Beiger has received a requisition for fifteen wagons, to carry provisions, baggage, &c., for Captain Joseph G. Walker's company of mounted rifles, which is to be held in readiness
to accompany General Smith on his tour to El Paso.
The company is to be filled up to the full complement,
according to the present establishment, by picked details
from the other companies, and will be furnished with
the supplies necessary for a trip of three months.

In addition to the depredations before referred to, and
which have already been notited here, we find the following reported by the Ledger:—
We learn from the gentleman who rides express to
Fort Belknap, that the Indians killed two oxen, hamstrung two, and drove off nine more, belonging to a
party of Germans who were taking corn to Fort Chadbourne. We also learn from the Victoria Advocate that
the Indians have been committing depradations on the
Nucces, in the neighborhood of Fort Merrill and below.

Williamsburg City News.

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Williamsburg City News.

CRIMES AND MEDEMEANORS.—The following report to Captain Hunt shows the number of arrests made by the police for the month of March, and the charges:—Murder, 1; attempt to kill, 1; arson, 1; grand larceny, 6; threat to kill, 1; forgery, 2; embezzlement, 1; assaulting officers, 6; abandonment, 2; bigarmy, 1; bastardy, 2; receiving stolen goods, 1; keeping disorderly house, 1; indecent exposure, 1; malicious treapsass, 6; petit larceny, 15; assault and battery, 28; assault, 8; drunk and disorderly, 24; disorderly, 26; drunk, 51; vagrants, 53; violation of city ordinance, 1; escaped convicts, 2; detained as witnesses, 4; insane, 2—Total, 248. Nativity—United States (including 13 colored), 48; Ireland, 130; Germany, 51; England, 9; Scotland, 8; Italy, 2.—Total, 248.

FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday morning an infant son of

248.

FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday morning an infant son of John Gatz, residing at No. 142 Ewen street, was found dead in bed. Coroner Hanford will hold an inquest today.

Town Elections.—At the town election in Newtown, Kings county, on Tuesday, Martin Kalbfielsch, dem., was elected Supervisor. In Newtown, Queen's county, William Furman was elected.

The POSTMANUER.—It is said that an effort is being made by certain politicians to get the present Postmaster Mr. Rancie, removed. Robbert.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a German named Wm. Bender, while crossing the Houston street ferry, fell asleep, and was robbed of his portenon-naie, in which was \$22.

STRIKE.—The men working in the jenny house of Mr. Richardson's rope factory have been on a strike for an advance of 25 cents per day. They have been receiving \$1 per day.

CITY LOANS.—The amount of temporary loans incurred by this city, and unpaid, sums up \$99,200. Who is opposed to consolidation? CHES ENGINERS.—Mr. Charles C. Talbot has been nominated by the Fire Department for the office of Chief Engineer.

DEDICATION.—The Dutch Reformed church recently erected in North Brooklyn, is to be dedicated on Sunday afternoon next. The sermon is to be preached by Dr. Bethune.

Bethune.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon, Judge Betts.

April 3.—The Judge announced that Judge Nelson would not be present to hear any causes during the present spring and summer; that the argument calendar would therefore be postponed until September or October, when Judge Nelson would be able to attend. At the present term of the court, jury cases and interlocutory motions would be heard; but the court would not compel the hearing of any causes upon the pleadings and proofs or any other business where the presence of two Judges was required. There were not a sufficient number of jurors present, and the calling of the calendar would be postponed until Wednesday morning.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS RELATIVE TO

NEW YORK CITY MATTERS.

Passage of the Chief of Police Bill by the Assembly.

Bill Authorizing the Mayor to Investigate the Origin of Fires,

&c.,

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS—OMNIBUSSES—SCHOOL'S RU-PERINTENDENT—SALARIES OF NEW YORK JUSTICES —BEOOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURG CONSOLIDATION -THE ORIGIN OF PIRES, ETC.

The mammoth omnibus bill which passed through the Senate yesterday was this morning reconsidered on mo and another inserted putting in the individual liability clause. This will render the law ineffectual, as very few of the wealthy omnibus proprietors will risk their for-tunes in such a bill. It is said that clause was advocated by the proprietors of the several avenue railroad lines in order to defeat the consolidation of the stage property in the city of New York.

The bill allowing any person other than Overseers of

the Poor to prosecute for a violation of the license laws termined opposition as to induce its friends to consent to lay it aside for another day. Senators seem to have debated the temperance question sufficiently for one ses-

bly Chamber in a body for the purpose of going into joint ballot to elect a Superintendent of Public Instruction, as provided by a bill passed a few days since. Arriving in the Chamber, the members of the House re Arriving in the Unamber, the members of the House received the Senaie standing. After being seated, the
Lieut. Governor presiding over both bodies, stated that
the two houses had met for the above purpose. Senator
Crosby moved that two tellers, one from the Senate and
one from the House, he appointed to receive and count
the hallots. Mr. Crosby, of the Senate, and Mr. Gibbs, of
the House, were aclecied. The President of the Senate
ther names were call directed the Clerk of the Senate
to call the list of Senators, who were requested to vote
as their names were called. After the Senators had all
of the House to read the list of members of the Clerk
who also voted. When the name of Mr. Aikun was
called, he stated that as he had no candidate nor
preference he declined to vote. The result was
that 148 votes were cast, of which number Volney
M. Rice, the whig cancus candidato, received 96,
S. S. Randall 42, and two or three scattering—the
democrate voting for Mr. Randall, though a whig. The
Lieutenant Govarnor declared Mr. Rice elected, the joint
meeting dissolved, and the Senate retired to their chamber. It is now given as a reason why Mr. Randall was
defeated in the whig cancus was on account of his ultra
Maine liquor law opinions.

A bill slipped through the House venterday increasing
the salaries was not known to a single member
of the New York delegation. Mr. Conkling stated that
at a proper time be intended to introduce a resolution to
investigate the matter, and ascertain, if possible, who
took the liberty of making that change in the bill. The
bill was reconsidered, and the extra thousand will unquestionably be stricken out.

Yesterday the bill for consolidating Brooklya, Williamsburg and Bushwick, passed the House. This morning,
Mr. Backus, whig, of Brooklyn, rose and moved a reconsideration of that, took
whigh the consolidating in the bill. The
bill was reconsidered, and the extra thousand will unquestionably be stricken out.

Yesterday the bill for consolidating prooklya, williams
burg and the

Supervisors of the said only of New Jerk are amount may be required for the proper performance of the duties hereby imposed.

Sec. 10. Suitable rooms, stationery, books and furniture for the transaction of the duties of said investigations, shall be furnished by the Board of Supervisors, and at the expense of the city of New York.

Sec. 11. The same fees shall be allowed to officers for services of process, by virtue of this act, as are allowed by law for services of like process in the police courts of the city of New York, and paid in like manner.

Sec. 12. The said chief clerk shall make a quarterly report on the first Monday of April, July, October and January in each year, which report shall be filed in the office of said Mayor, and such parts of the same as are deemed of importance shall be published in such papers as he may designate in the city of New York; such report shall contain a statement of all cases brought before him for examination, their cause, the number of arrests, and how disposed of; and any person choosing to examine any of each records shall have free access to the same.

Sec. 13. The said Mayor shall detail such policemen as may be required to attend to and serve processes required by this act.

Sec. 14. Upon any proceedings on examination or arrest

be required to attend to and serve processes required by this act.

Sec. 14. Upon any proceedings on examination or arrest by virtue of this act, any fire insurance company having an office and doing business in the city of New York, having an insurance on the property destroyed by such ire, may appear by coursel, and ex-amine and cross-examine any witnesses that may be produced on such examination; also any person having any interest in any policy of insurance issued by such company upon the property destroyed by such fire, may appear in person or by attorney, and shall have the like right to examine and cross-examine said witnesses.

Sec. 15. This act shall take effect immediately.

GRAND RAILROAD LAND MONOPOLY PROJECT-THE ALBANY, April 5, 1854. In the Senate, this morning, an effort was made t

produce "more speedy action" upon the bill gerriman-dered through the House, allowing the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company to change the route of their road. Quite a smart breeze sprang up, and after considerable debate the bill was finally committed to the Committee of the Whole. This measure has kept in employ the strongest, most persevering and presumptive lobby that has been here for many years; indeed, it is questionable whether the members of any legislature were ever importuned with half the impudence and brazen assurance that the present members have been since the first day of January until this moment. The bill since the first day of January until this moment. The bill, if taken up during the remaining six days of the session, will be closely scrutinized in the Senate by Messrs. Dickinson and others, who fully understand the whole swindle, and they never will consent to allow a change of route, to accommodate a lot of land speculators. The Legislature should never permit them to have an acre of the public lands, unless the road is constructed upon the route originally designated. If the bill pass the Senate, this anaconda will swallow every acre of land

third reading by Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Brooks inquired whether it was in order to read this bill when there are several others shead of it. The President decided, according to a rule of the Senate, that to read the bill while others were before it, required a vote of two-thirds to take it out of its order. Mr. Dickinson inquired whether a majority could not demand the reading of any bill if they decire? If not, it is high time that fact was understood. If was finally agreed to proceed with the reading of the bills standing in its way, but there appeared quite a number, when Mr. Dickinson moved to pass over them, which was done, and the bill was read through by the Clerk. Mr. Brooks moved to recommit the bill, for the purpose of so ameding it that one paper in each of the judicial districts of the State should be designated to publish official advertisements. This was voted down. Mr. Lansing and Mr. Putnam also moved amendments, which met a similar fate, by 10 to 18. After every effort having been exhausted to smead the bill, the vote was finally taken, when the bill received nineteen votes to ten against it. Two democrats, Measrs. Baro and Hutchins, voted for the bill, and three whigs, Measrs. Brooks, Putnam, and Whitney, against it. As the Legislature is likely to adjourn before the ten days expire in which the Governor has to deliberate and investigate, such a thing may happen that it will lie over as unfinished business. The silver grays are peculiarly opposed to having the job go to the Journal office.

Mr. Hutchins laid resolutions on the table, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to advocate the establishment of a mint in the city of Brooklyn. A site there can be procured at a much less expense to the government than in Wall street.

The Police bill, which was run through the House yestered and indicate in the case of a day or two whether the Chief is to be sleeted by the people, as the bill prescribes. One thing is certain, that politics has not entered into the question whether Chief Matsell shall be retained under the present laws. Demo whether it was in order to read this bill when there are several others shead of it. The President decided, ac-

judgment; neither to pay outstanding debts of Sing Sing and Anburn. It will be done, however, before the adjournment.

The Emigration Commissioners bill strikes out Dr. Vache from the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island. Perhaps it is right.

The opponents of the Maine law got up an imposing torchlight procession, proceeded to the capitol, where one of their number addressed the Governor, and thanked him for vetoing the liquor bill. Governor Seymour replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN—I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and I assure you it is with great pleasure that I receive this evidence of the approval of my follow-citizens. It has always been my object, as I trust it ever will continue to be, in the discharge of my public duties, to take such a course as I deemed to be right, and when, as on this occasion, I am favored with the approbation of my fellow-citizens, it affords me an additional assurance of the correctness of my action. Let us all remember, gentlemen, that on the virtue, morality and religion of the people of the State, rather than on prohibitors laws, depends our prosperity. While, too, we adhere indexibly to our own popinions, let us remember with sympathy those who chance to differ from us. Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the hency you have done me, I wish you all a good night.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.
ALBANY, April 5, 1854.

Benate.

BILIS REPORTED.

To repeal the Canal law of 1861.
To create the county of Schuyler.
The Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railway—recommitted.
The Methodist Episcopal Tract Society bill.
The Common School law.
The Methodist Episcopal Tract Society bill.
The Common School law.
The SUPPLINE COURT.
Mr. Barr, (nat. dem.) of N. Y., introduced a bill relative to the Suppeme Court of the First Judicial district.
The bill designating the State paper was called up on its final passage.
Mr. Bishor, (whig.) of Monroe, moved to recommit it, so as to publish notices in a paper in each judicial district. Lost—18 to 10.
The bill was then passed. Yeas 19, nays 10.
A MINT IN BROOKLYN.
Mr. HUTCHINS, (nat. dem.) of Kings, laid on the table a concurrent resolution calling on Congress for the establishment of a mint in Brooklyn.

Mr. HUTCHINS asked that the Brooklyn. Consolidation bill be referred to report complete. Objected to.

MEDUCTION OF CANAL TOLIS.
A concurrent resolution was received from the Assembly, giving the consent of the Legislature to a reduction of the canal tolls on certain articles.

THE MATAINS of UNION COLLEGE.

Mr. M. H. CLARK Offered a resolution that the President of Union College cause the document known as schedule A, and referred to in the report of Union College as being attached to a deed of gift, to be sent to the President of the Senate forthwith, and in the event of the adjournment of the Legislature before such document shall be received, it be sent to the Regents of the University. Adopted.

THE CONGRESIONAL BOUNTY LAND ACT.

Mr. HOPKINS offered a joint resolution, applying to Congress for an amandment to the Bequity of the Senate for the state of the senator of the senator of the consequence of a new amandment to the Benate for the Congress of an amandment to the Benate for the Congress of an amandment to the Benate for the senator of the senato

Adopted.

THE CONGRESIONAL BOUNTY LAND ACT.

Mr. HOPKINS offered a joint resolution, applying to Congress for an amendment to the Bounty act for the benefit of soldiers of the war of 1812. Laid over.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The bills for the improvement of West Canada Creek, Grass river, Ansable river, Salmon river, and Saranac river, were ordered to a third reading.

WESTERN HOURS OF REFUGE.

Progress was reported on the bill aiding the Western House of Refuge. Recess.

The Western House of Refuse hill ...

The Western House of Refuge bill was passed.

INFOR A NEW LUXATIC ASTLUM.

The bill appointing D. S. Dickinson, Elijah H. Moss and Mr. Brown, of Bloomingdale Asylum, to select a site for a new lunatic asylum, was passed in committee, and ordered to a third reading.

HUFFALO AND PITTENTER RAILROAD

The bill authorizing subscriptions to the Buifalo and Pittsburg Railroad was made a special order.

THE BANK FUND FOANS.

The bill authorizing loans of the bank fund was ordered to a third reading.

The consideration of private claims was fixed for four o'clock to morrow.

Adsembly.
Almany, April 5, 1854. The bill for the relief of the Brooklyn Female Academy.
To incorporate the New York Pure Milk Company.
Authorizing the town of Oxford to raise money for railroad purposes.

allroad purposes.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Elmira Savings Bank.

Enabling Poughkeepsie Lancaster School to convey eal estate to the city of Poughkeepsie.

Execting a fund in aid of the New York Juvenile Asy-

Allowing the continues use of coparties in manes to foreign firms.

Allowing towns to subscribe to the Oswego and Troy Railroad, being first amended so as to confine the permission to towns in Oswego county.

NEW YORK COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The bfil relative to County Canvassers in New York, and their pay, was ordered to a third reading.

FIRE SCHOOLS.

The bill amending the act of 1849 relative to free schools came up on its third reading.

Motion was made to re-commit it, to add a section providing for the reading of the Bible daily in common schools, and in default, not to receive any portion of the chool moneys.

After a debate, the motion was withdrawn and the bill Pending a motion to re-consider, the House took a re-

The Police Bill.
To the Menbers of the Senate of the State of New YORK :- There have been three or four different Police bills for city delegation, each of which in different degrees tended to destroy the organization of our police system, on

the security of our lives and property.

These bills have been introduced at the instance of political and national cliques, with the view of making the police subservient to their views—a force embracing eleven hundred and fifty men of influence, scatter throughout the different wards of the city; and I am serry to say that I believe that several members of our dangerous principle.

The first bills introduced were to make the Chief and

officers elective. The brains of these bills were dashed out by the members from the rural districts by a very

Another bill is immediately brought up, which I understand has passed the Assembly on a reconsideration, after it was lost by one vote more than the constitutional number. And the provisions of this are more dangerous to the welfare of our city than those which have been

during the pleasure of the Mayor." This enables the Mayor, if a politician, to turn out as often as he thinks fit a Chief of Police who will not lend the power of the department to political ends until he finds one who will.

No person fit for the office would accept it on the pos ibility of being turned out on any day by the Mayor at his mere whim, without cause assigned. The requisite knowledge of crime and criminals to enable a person to discharge with any efficiency the duties of Chief of Po-

lice can only be acquired after long experience.

The third section is fatal to the department. It declares that "all members of the Police department, except the Chief, shall hold their office during good behavior." clares that "all members of the Police department, except the Chief, shall hold their office during good behavior." Which means for life, unless they commit some act for which they may be broken. The department consists of about a thousand men, besides officers. About seven hemdred and fifty of that number were appointed by the Aldermen, under the old law, for four years, whose terms have not yet expired. As they do expire they must come before the Commissioners for re-appointment; if they are worthy men they are re-appointed, if not, thay are left off, and other persons are appointed in their stead, who, under the law of the last session, hold their appointment for good behavior. Of these seven hundred and fifty a great many are inefficient or unable to discharge their duties, or, what is worse, are smoothly of their place. This bill fastens them all upon the department for life.

This billis, therefore, a perfect nullification of our whole system of police as passed at the last session, under which it is now daily improving, and gaining the confidence of the community. The effect will be to destroy all ambition and incentive to improvement in every man of the department, from the Chief down to the doorkeeper. We will have a changeallchead, which ought to be permenent, and seen hundred and fifty men forced upon the city for life, whether they are physically or morally fatted for there office or not, and taking away from the Commissioners all power of selecting such only as are worthy.

The citizens of New York, therefore, look to the members of the Senate to save this city from the hasty legislation in passing this bill by the Assembly; and I am sure that if the members from the rural districts had known the effect of it they never would have voted for it.

That all who are now members of the police are not the men to be appointed for life is very obvious, from the very large number of them who have been arraigned each charges before the Commissioners for intoxication, violation of discipline, neglect of duty,

zens, when they again suffrages.

This is not a local question, but one affecting the members from the rural districts as much as our own citisens, as they and thousands of their constituents are constantly visiting our city on business or pleasure, and strangers are the first victims of the rogues of New York.

J. W. G.

Doings at Albany.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

A party, believed to be made up chiefly of discharged policemen, and other interesting and valuable citisens engaged in the vending of strong drinks, have raised a committee to Albeny to break down the present police organization. They propose to make all the officers elective, in order to insure insubordination and confusion; to raise the pay, that the citizen tax-payers may have the pleasure of drawing larger checks in favor of the Receiver of Taxes.

This Committee have the yravers and best wishes for their success, of all the rowdies, short-boys, and greg-shopkeepers at the Five Points.

The city members know the men on this committee, and will turn a deaf ear to their representations. We hope the country gentlemen in the Assembly will not be influenced by the enemies of LAW AND ORDER.

City Intelligence.
PROBABLY A FATAL ACCIDENT WITH FIRE-ARMS—THE INJURED PARTY SENT TO THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

Yesterday morning, at about 9 o'clock, a German, by the name of Carl Zerbeck, entered the gunsmith store kept by Mr. Rose, in Chatham street, and exhibited a pistol to Mr. Rose, which he said he wanted repaired. Mr. Rose examined the ristol and finding it to be loaded, returned it again to the owner, requesting him to draw out the change. Mr. Zerbeek, not having any means of doing so, handed the pistol to Frederick Hienkle, a boy fourteen years of age, in the employ of the gunsmith. The boy took the pistol, and in his endeavor to draw the charge it exploded, the contents passing directly through the palsa of his hand, and ledging itself in the abdomen of Zerbeek, who was standing close by, looking at the boy's operation. Medical assistance was immediately procured, who directed the injured party to be conveyed to the hospital. The pistol contained a charge of No. 2 shot, which is supposed to have laccrated the intestines, as the unfortunate man exhibited symptoms which are believed by the physicians to indicate a fatal result.

The Caystal Palack.—The following is a list of the

nate man extincted symptoms when are believed by the physicians to indicate a fatal result.

The Crystal Palace.—The following is a list of the new tickets subscribed for last evening:—Sixth Avenue Railroad, 10,000; Barnum's Museum, 5,000; Astor House, 5,000; St. Nicholas Hotel, 5,000; Metropolitan Hotel, 5,000; St. Nicholas Hotel, 5,000; Metropolitan Hotel, 5,000; Cover, 10,000; Florence's do., 3,000; Merchant's do., 3,000; National do., 3,000, A. T. Stewart & Co., 2,000; Bowen, McNames & Coff, 2,000; Clinton Hotel, 2,000; Ene's do., 2,000; Western do., 2,000; Tiffany & Co., 1,500; D. J. Tenney, 1,000; London and Liverpool Insurance Company, 56 Wall street, 200; Alfred Pell, 100; Duncan, Sherman & Co., 1,000; John N. Genin, 1,000. The total number, in large and small parcels, thus far taken, is sixty-three thousand.

The Bellickerst Powers of Europe.—A very fine lithograph representing the sovereigns of Russia, France,

THE BELIGERENT POWERS OF EUROPE.—A very fine lithograph representing the sovereigns of Russia, France, England, Turkey, Austria and Prussia, has just been published by W. Schaus, of Broadway. The group is admirably arranged, and presents an imposing and splendid tout ensemble. In the foreground are Queen Victoria, Napoleon III., Abd-ul Medjid and Nicholas I., and in the background, Francis Joseph and Frederick William. The most striking individual in the group is the Crar, his massive head, bold, decisive and imperial countenance, his upright and manly frame, marking him as every inch the Emperor of all the Russias.

RESUMATION IN THE THIRD BRIGADE N. Y. S. M.—On account of some personal differences arising among the effects of the Third Brigade of the New York State Militia, Lieut. Colonel Charles Sweeney and Major Charles E. Shea, have sent in their resignations, which have been accepted. These gentlemen have addressed a circular to the privates, rank and file, of the Ninth Regiment, assuring them of their constant interest in the success of the regiment, although they are no longer connected with it. The circular advises obedience to officers, making no invidious distinctions between them, and closes with the sentence—"We regret our separation from you all and from some of your officers."

I.C.—The ice companies of our city have about completed their labors to laxing it their supply for support

sentence—"We regret our separation from you all and from some of your officers."

ICE.—The ice companies of our city have about completed their labors in laying in their supply for summer. The harvest this year is unusually large and promises cheap rates during the coming summer. The exportation of ice from this port is constantly increasing, nine cargoes having been already sent to Virginia, Louisiana, and other Southern States. In shipping ice the entire mass in the vessel's hold is surrounded with a coating of saw dust about one foot in thickness. The price obtained for ice thus packed, is from \$1.50 to \$2 per ton. The amount of ice secured by the different companies is about as follows:—Knickerbocker Ice Company, 100,000; Barmore & Co., 55,000; Compton & Wortendyke, 45,000; Crystal Lake, 25,000; Catskill Ice Company, 14,000—total tons, 239,000. The retail price of ice this summer will be perhaps one half lower than it was last season.

Coutsma College Election.—At the stated monthly

pany, 14,000—total tons, 239,000. The retail price of fee this summer will be perhaps one half lower than it was last season.

Courimia College Election.—At the stated monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees Tuesday, Prof. Richard McCulloch, of the College of New Jersey, was elected to fill the vacancy in the chair of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry, occasioned by the resignation of Prof. Renwick. The first ballot was, for Prof. McCulloch, 11; Prof. O. W. Gibbs, 9; Prof. A. D. Bache, 1. Prof. Bache was not a candidate. There was also an election for a Trustee to supply the resignation of Beverly Robinson, Esq., when Mr. Geo. F. Allen, an alumni of 1820, was chosen on the first ballot.

Report or Northwestern Dispensary.—The number of new patients treated at the Northwestern Dispensary, 511 Fighth avenue, during the month of March, was 962. Treated at the Dispensary rooms, 708; at their homes, 244. Of these there were born in the United States, 462. Treated at the Dispensary rooms, 708; at their homes, 244. Of these there were born in the United States, 409; females, 562; with the following results.—Cured or relieved, 565; sent to the hospital, 13; died, 18; under treatment, 118; vaccinated, 248. Whole number of prasciptions put up in the apothecary's department, 1,477. Greatest number in one day, 75; average per day, 55.

SEXAGERARIAN VOTABLES OF HYBER.—Monday, Alderman Voorhis joined together, in the bonds of holy wedlock, Edward Howard, aged 67, and Jemims Van Tils, aged 60 years. Both parties are from Orange county.

FIRE.—About 11 o'clock last night Mr. Mason, of the insurance watch, discovered a fre in the basement of house No. 7 William street, occupied by J. Sieinment, as a boot and shoe store. By the timely arrival of the firemen, the fiames were quickly extinguished. Damage trifling.

Jersey City Intelligence.

Who Merzhoo is The Foratu Wand,—The whigs of the

Jersey City Intelligence.

Who Medno is the Foren Wand,—The whigs of the Fourth ward met on Menday evening in primary meeting, at Wellwood Hall. They selected as delegates to the city convention for the nomination of charter officers, Messrs. H. M. Traphagen, Andrew Anderson, A. Van Riper, H. M. Sule, and James F. Fielder. A committee was named to nominate ward officers and report the same at Wellwood Hall on Saturday evening next.

Democratic Nominations.—There was a meeting of the democratic voters of the Second ward last Tuesday evening, at Franklin Hall, at which John Griffith and Wm. H. Horton were nominated for Aldermen; and Messens. Geo. E. Cutter, S. A. French, A. A. Hardenbergh, S. M. Chambers, and James McFarland were chosen delegates to the convention to nominate charter officers for tha city.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

APRIL 5 —Edward D. James, vs. D. B. St. John, Saper-intendent of State Banks.—in this case, the Judge, decided that the Superintendent had power to sell, and that the period of noticing the sale was discretionary. Motion for injunction decided, and temporary to unction discipated.